

# Global: Monthly Climate Outlook November to August

**Issued: February 2026**

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# Overview

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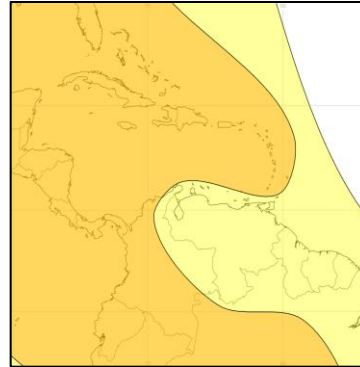
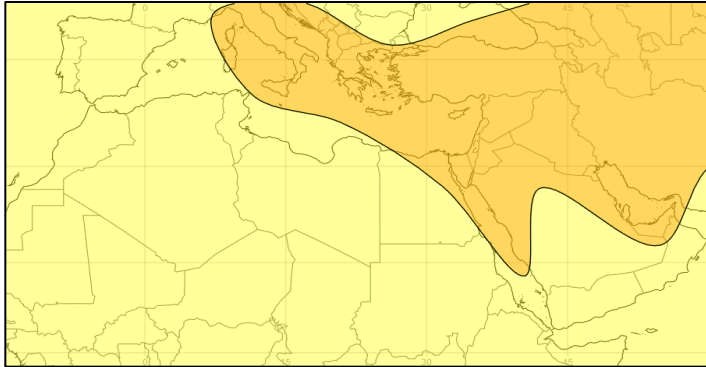
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

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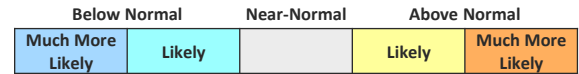
# MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

**Current Status:** Much of the Caribbean region was warm or hot between November and January. More mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing cool or cold conditions. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot in November, with the exception of Yemen which was cool. In December and January, conditions were mixed, while most areas still observed normal or above normal temperatures, parts of Syria were cold in January.

**Outlook:** Warmer than normal conditions are likely or much more likely across most of the MENA and Caribbean region.



## 3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



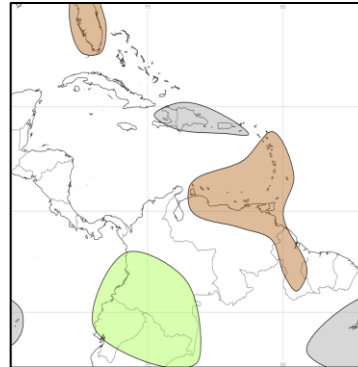
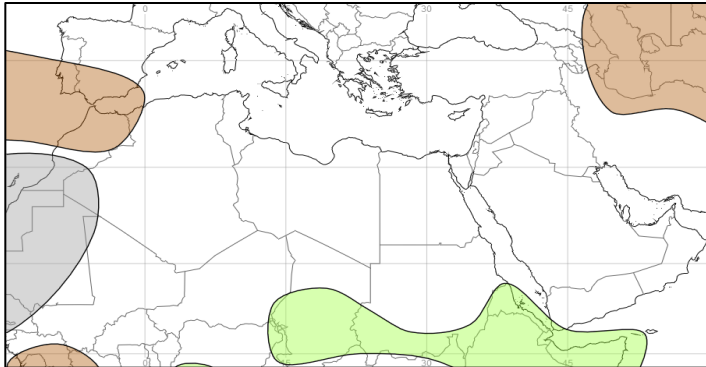
Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

# MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

**Current Status:** November to January are typically the wetter months of year across much of MENA. Following a normal November, some areas were wet or very wet in December and January, including Iraq, Algeria and Morocco. Mostly normal conditions have been observed in the Caribbean region though Guyana was very dry in December and January.

**Outlook:** Across much of MENA, the likelihood of either above or below normal rainfall are balanced. The main exception is northern Morocco where drier than normal conditions are likely. In the Caribbean region, drier than normal conditions are likely for the Lesser Antilles as well as Guyana and much of northern Venezuela. Wetter than normal conditions are likely for southern Colombia.



### 3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

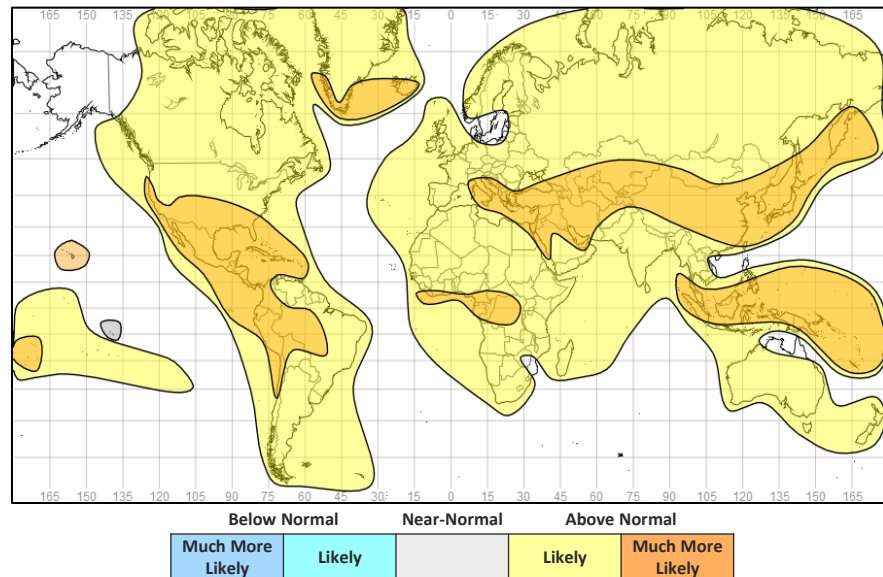
Left: Middle East and North Africa  
 Right: Caribbean region

# Global Outlook - Temperature

**Outlook:** Consistent with our warming climate, above normal temperatures are likely or much more likely across almost all land areas. This increases the risk of heatwaves and heat-health related impacts, for example over parts of South and Southeast Asia ahead of the monsoon season.

La Niña typically dampens the warming trend across tropical land areas but this influence is very likely to soon end as El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) returns to a neutral state during the northern hemisphere spring.

## 3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



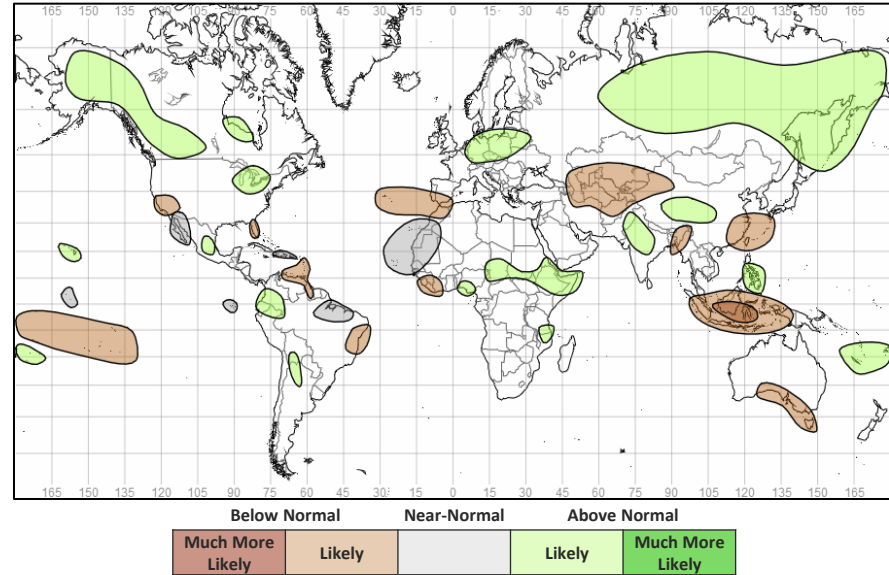
# Global Outlook - Rainfall

## Outlook:

**El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** – Atmospheric and sea surface temperature indicators show that La Niña is ongoing although it is now weakening. It is very likely that ENSO will return to a neutral state during the northern hemisphere spring. So while La Niña may continue to have some influence as a global driver of weather patterns early in this period, its influence is expected to soon wane. Very broadly speaking La Niña increases the likelihood of tropical land regions being wetter than normal, although there are some exceptions. More information on typical impacts can be found here <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts>

**Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is neutral. In recent weeks, warming of sea surface temperatures in the west of the basin has been observed. This may be a factor in favouring above normal rainfall in parts of East Africa. However, these positive sea surface temperature anomalies are unlikely to be sustained and IOD events typically don't form at this time of year.

### 3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall



# Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

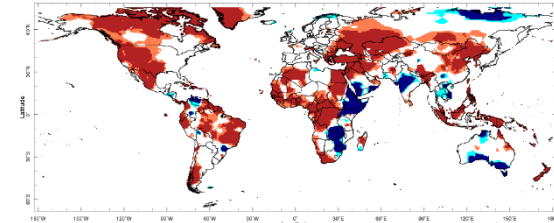
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

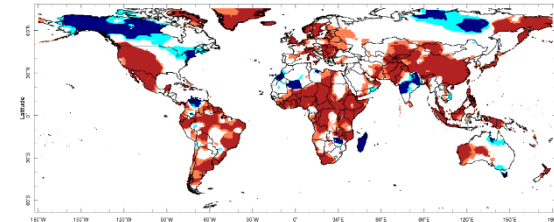
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

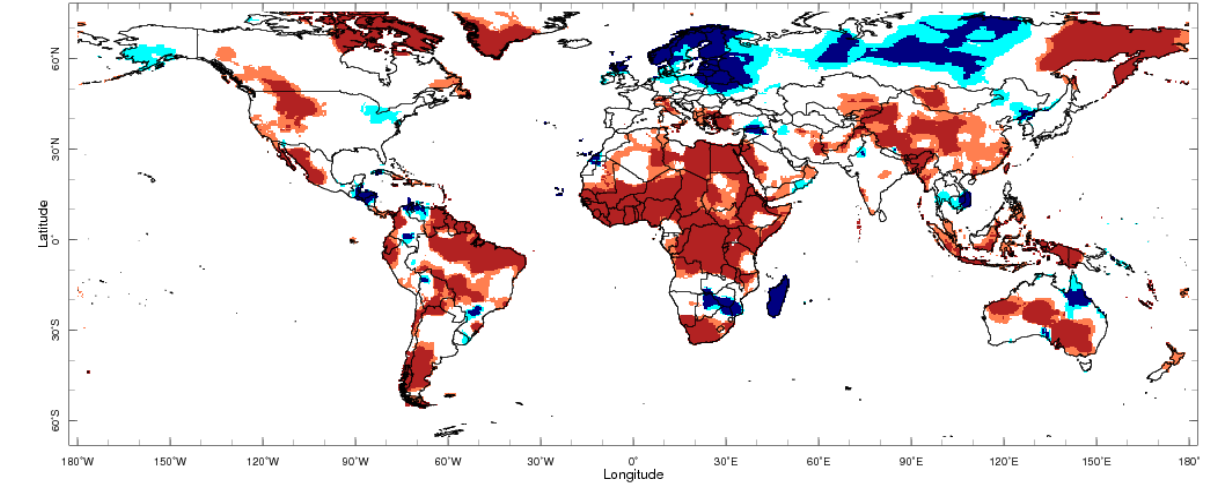
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles



Nov 2023



December



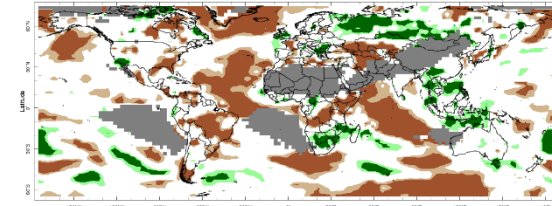
Jan 2026

January

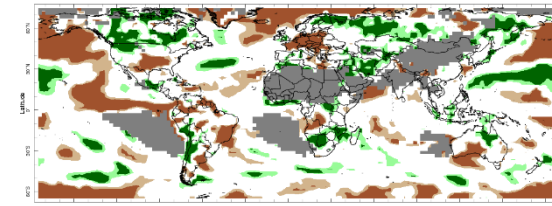


**Notes:** The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

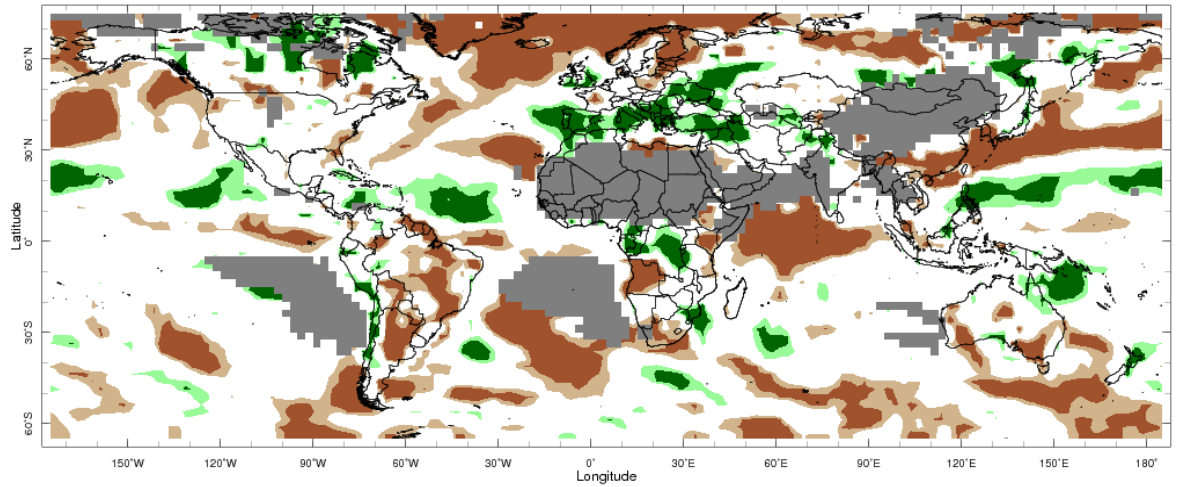
# Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



November



December



Jan 2026

January



**Notes:** The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

# Current Status – MENA – Middle East

## Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Turkey	Hot	Normal	Mixed (4)
Palestine	Hot	Normal	Warm
Lebanon	Hot	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Hot	Normal	Hot (6)
Syria	Hot	Normal	Mixed (5)
Iraq	Hot	Normal	Normal
Yemen	Cool	Mixed (2)	Warm

## Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
Turkey	Normal	Normal	Wet
Palestine	Normal	Normal	Normal
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Normal	Wet	Normal
Syria	Normal	Mixed (3)	Very Wet
Iraq	Mixed (1)	Wet	Very Wet
Yemen	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*

### Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

\* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

### Additional Information:

**Note (1):** Normal, but Dry or Very Dry in the southeast.

**Note (2):** Normal, but Hot in the south.

**Note (3):** Normal, but Very Wet in the east.

**Note (4):** Hot in the west, normal elsewhere.

**Note (5):** Cold in the north, normal elsewhere.

**Note (6):** Hot in the south, but normal or warm in the north.

# Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	November	December	January
Morocco	Warm	Mixed (3)	Normal
Algeria	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Warm
Libya	Normal	Mixed (4)	Hot
Egypt	Hot	Mixed (5)	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January
	Normal	Mixed (6)	Wet
	Mixed (2)	Wet (6)	Wet (6)
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Dry	Mixed (6)	Very Dry
	Normal*	Normal*	Dry

## Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

\* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

## Additional Information:

**Note (1):** Normal in the north, Hot in central and southern regions

**Note (2):** Normal\*, but Very Dry in the far north

**Note (3):** Normal in the north, Cold in the south

**Note (4):** Normal in the west, Hot in the east

**Note (5):** Normal in the east, Hot in the west

**Note (6):** Normal in the south, Wet or Very Wet in parts of the north

# Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

## Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Caribbean Region	Hot	Mixed (6)	Warm
Haiti	Hot	Normal	Warm
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Colombia	Mixed (5)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)

## Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
Caribbean Region	Normal (4)	Normal (4)	Normal
Haiti	Normal	Normal	Normal
Guyana	Normal	Very Dry	Very Dry
Venezuela	Dry	Normal	Normal
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Normal

### Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

\* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

### Additional Information:

**Note (1):** Hot in the east, but cool or cold in the west

**Note (2):** Very dry in the east, normal in the west

**Note (3):** Cold in the far north and south, elsewhere warm

**Note (4):** Dry or very dry across northern Leeward Islands

**Note (5):** Cool or cold, but hot in the west

**Note (6):** Mostly Normal, but some places Warm or Hot

**Note (7):** Very Dry in the southwest, Normal in the northeast

# Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Mixed (2)	Normal	Mixed (3)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Dry	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Cold	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

## Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

\* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

## Additional Information:

**Note (1):** Hot in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar

**Note (2):** Dry in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar

**Note (3):** Very Wet in Gibraltar, normal in Cyprus

# Outlooks

[Outlooks – Notes for use](#)

[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

# Outlooks: Notes for use

## Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

## Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above-, near- and below- normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

# Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Turkey	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Palestine	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
Lebanon	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
Jordan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

## Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Syria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Iraq	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Yemen	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

# Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Morocco	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south	Climatological odds
Algeria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Tunisia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Libya	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Egypt	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

# Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Haiti	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Guyana	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

# Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Venezuela	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal for much of the north, otherwise climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Colombia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, otherwise climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

# Outlook: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Southern Europe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal Gibraltar. Much more likely to be warmer than normal Cyprus	Likely to be warmer than normal Gibraltar. Much more likely to be warmer than normal Cyprus	Likely to be warmer than normal Gibraltar. Much more likely to be warmer than normal Cyprus
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal Gibraltar. Climatological odds Cyprus	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

**Outlooks for months 4 to 6:** As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

# Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

## For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)

<https://www.wmolc.org/>

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>

NOAA El Niño technical info

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/>

Tropical Cyclones

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/index>

Met Office

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>

Climate Outlook Fora ([WMO Factsheet](#)), including:

Caribbean Regional Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF): February-April 2026 Outlooks [available here](#).

# Technical notes

The [WMO lead centre for long-range forecast multi-model ensemble \(LC-LRFMME\)](#) produce a probabilistic multi-model mean forecast product in which the multi-model mean is based on uncalibrated model output with a model weighting system that accounts for errors in both the forecast probability and ensemble mean. The method used by LC-LRFMME separately computes a probabilistic forecast and calculates tercile probabilities with respect to climatology for each individual model, before creating the weighted multi-model mean. In seasonal prediction, shifts in the tercile probabilities are always closely associated with the shifts in the probability of extremes, and we can use the probability of terciles to provide information on the likelihood of above- or below- normal conditions. The thresholds used in the forecast summaries are defined below.

Seasonal forecasts rely on the aspects of the global weather and climate system that are more predictable, such as tropical sea-surface temperatures or the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). However, whilst such forecasts may be able to show what is more or less likely to occur, they acknowledge that other outcomes are possible.

In addition, forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range so the 6-month outlook is less reliable. It is also based on less information, because not all models are available to this range. Therefore the information presented here should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards, and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

In the report and tables precipitation is referred to as rainfall but in fact encompasses any form of water, liquid or solid, falling from the sky. Temperatures are the (2 metre) near-surface temperature.

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be normal	When probability of middle tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile > 70%
Likely to be above near-normal	When probability of upper tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile > 70%
Climatological odds	When probabilities for all categories are roughly 33%

## Global Producing Centres (GPC) forecasts used by WMO LC-LRFMME:

- GPC CPTC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

# Enquiries

Email: [internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk)

Web: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>